

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1797.

[Vol. V.—No. 655.]

VENUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.
The VENUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Tuesday next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Linens, Checks, Calicoes,
Ginghams, Nankeens, Mullins, &c.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 17.

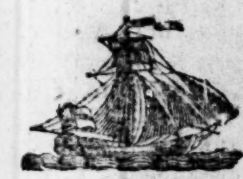
For Charter, THE SHIPS



Burthen about 400 hhds. tobacco each.
Wm. WILSON.

May 23.

For Freight or Charter



Burthen 300 barrels,
Joseph Taber, master,
will take freight for any
port within the United
States, or charter for the West Indies.—Apply
to
JOHN G. LADD.

June 13.

Freight Wanted.



For the Brig
Little Sally,
J. Taylor, master, to any
port on the continent, carries
about 750 barrels, lays
at Harper's wharf. Apply
to
JOHN G. LADD

June 17.

THOMSON & VEITCH,

Have just received and for sale,
A QUANTITY OF

Stone and Queen's Ware,
well assorted in crates,

Glass Ware in casks,

Also, A quantity of
Excellent Pork in barrels.

June 15.

John and Thomas Vowell,

Have for sale at their store on Union Street,
White and brown Havana

na SUGARS in boxes,
4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
New-England Rum,
Whiskey and country made Geneva,
Molasses in hogheads and tierces,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Young Hyson, } Teas of the last importa
Fine do. } tion.
Hyson skin
Bohea Tea,
Mould and dipped candles,
White Soap,
20 crates Liverpool ware,
40 barrels prime Pork,
Black Pepper,
Loaf Sugar,
Chocolate and mustard, fresh from the ma-
nufactory, in boxes of 3 and 6 dozen,
and 25 lb. and 50 lb. each,
Sherry and Malaga Wines,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Coarse and fine Liverpool Salt,
A quantity of St. Ubes do.
Rhode Island Lime,
300 barrels well cured Herrings.

June 17.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lis-

bon, Malaga, and Teneriffe WINES, in
pipes, hhds. quarter casks and bottles.
Ten pipes Thompson's Old Madeira.
Claret in hhds. and in cases of one dozen.
100 dozen do. Palus & Haut Margot, Medot,
in cases of two and four dozen, very old.
25 pipes of Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy
Holland Gin in pipes, jugs, and cases.
Jamaica and Windward Island Rum.
Whiskey in hhds and barrels.
A few hogheads Molasses.
Hibbert's London bottled Porter and Brown
Stout in casks of 6 dozen.
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson skin, } TEAS of the
Hyson, Young Hyson, and } best quality.
Imperial

Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels.
Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Spinning Cotton
Cadiz and Anguilla Salt, Chocolate in boxes,
Rice, Fig Blue, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum,
Copperas, Madder, Glue, Rosin, Race, ground
Ginger, Leiper's Snuff in bottles and bladders,
Havana Segars, Mustard in bottles, Anchovies,
Cayenne and black Pepper, Allspice, Nutmeg,
Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Raisins in kegs and boxes,
soft shelled Almonds, Spermaceti Candles,
mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap,
Philadelphia Seal Leather. &c.

ALSO,

Four Boxes and one Bale

Irish Linens,

Well assorted, which will be sold very low.
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

April 18.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Three pipes of choice Ma- deira Wine,

to be sold on a credit of 90 days—for negotia-
ble notes with approved endorsers. Enquire at
the Vendue Store of

MARSTELLER & SONS,

May 2.

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler, COPPERSMITHS:

BEC leave to inform the public, that they
have removed to Prince Street, three doors
above Royal Street, where they have on hand,
as usual,

Stills of different sizes,

Wash, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Bell English Brass do. of different sizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin measures,
An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce,
from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and

bottoms, suitable for any kind of copper work,
the whole of which will be made in the best
manner, and sold as low as can be bought of
equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia.
They will pay particular attention to all orders
for any copper work.—They have thin copper
suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come
cheaper than lead.—The highest price given
for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a num-
ber of his friends, offers his services to the citi-
zens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the pur-
chase of real and personal Estate, (negroes ex-
cepted) and procuring money on loan, &c.
He is aware of the delicacy of the trust to be
reposed in such a character, and flatters himself
his conduct will not disappoint the expectations
of his friends, or the wishes of those who may
chuse to commit their commands to him.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

FRESH LEMONS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of re-
turning thanks to the inhabitants of this
town, for the favors already conferred on him;
and hopes, by keeping a constant supply of the
best articles, and paying a grateful attention to
their commands, to merit a continuance of them.

He has at present a quantity of

Excellent Fresh Lemons,
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms in
large or small quantities.

Also,

A few bottles of Acid.

He also keeps a constant supply of Fruit,
Groceries, Bacon, &c. at his store on Prince
Street.

He having resumed the business of LOAF
BREAD BAKING, will regularly and care-
fully supply any family who may honor him
with their commands.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 8.

IMPORTED

BY ROBERT CALIFF, in the Ship
Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, from
London, and for sale by the subscribers, on
very low terms by the package only.

Dry White Lead in casks of 5 cwt. each,
Spanish Brown, 4
Venetian Red, 3
White Copperas, 2
Foreign Spruce Ochre, 5
Red Lead, 1 1/2
Vermilion in papers 1 cwt.
White Lead ground in oil in kegs of 28 lbs. each,
Yellow Ochre, 1 1/2
Fine Green, 1
Fine Blue, 1
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40d. Nail
in small casks,
Hardware well assorted in small packages, suited
to country retail stores.

Sea Charts, Quadrants, Compasses, Hour and
Minute Glasses, Gunter's Scales, a variety
of articles in the Ship Chandlery line, as-
sorted in small cases.

Lucca Oil in cases containing 3 doz. pint bottles
Best mustard in cases containing 6 doz. half pound
bottles.

Spanish Indigo and Prussian Blue.
Soap in boxes of 1 cwt. each,
Double and single deep sea lines, Mailines, Log
lines, and Sewing twine,
Ship bells mounted complete,
Seine twine of a very superior quality in bundles
of two pounds each,
60 pieces of broad and narrow Bunting, all co-
lours,

Six Seines 25 fathoms long, of the very best ma-
terials and workmanship, with corks, leads,
and lines complete suited for the herring
and shad fishery.

Roll Brimstone in small casks,
An assortment of Fresh Medicines and most ap-
proved Surgical Instruments in small cases,
containing every article to afford a Drug-
gist or Apothecary's shop; and well suited
to accommodate a practicing Physician.

These Goods being the property of a gentle-
man whose business calls him to the northward,
they will be sold on terms which will be very fa-
vorable to the purchaser, if applied for immedi-
ately.

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

April 15.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the Potomac Chief, Captain
Magruder, their assortment of

LONDON GOODS;

And their

Liverpool Goods

are shipped on board the Commerce, that would
fall about the 10th of February for Alexandria,
and is daily expected.

April 10.

SPRING GOODS.

NOW landing from on board the ship Lan-
caster, Richard Watson, master, from
Whitehaven, and for sale at Wm. Hodgson's
Warehouse, on Prince Street, a large and gene-
ral assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

ALSO,

White Soap,
Mould Candles,
Durham Mustard,
Copperas,
White Lead, } Paints in kegs;
Spanish Brown,
Venetian Red,
Yellow,
Nails of all sizes,
3, 4, and 6d. Sprigs,
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 8.
Window Glass,
Earthen and Stone Ware,
Glass Ware,
London bottled Porter,
And a few Pipes Port Wine of a superior
quality.

WANTED.—A quantity of

Walnut Logs,

four squared.

April 11.

THE subscribers offer for sale for cash, or
on a short credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

27 quarter casks do.
18 do. Lisbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molasses,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 hhds Whiskey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware assorted to suit
gentlemen's tables,
125 crates do. for country stores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. English Hollow Glass.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO,

June 6.

Jackson and Dunnington,

Have just received their assortment of

HARDWARE;

Consisting of

Weeding and hilling hoes,
knives and forks, foot adzes, steel plate hand
saws, tenant ditto; with brads and iron backs,
chest and cupboard locks, tea trays and waiters,
tea caddies and cannisters, curry-combs and brushes,
sweeping and scrubbing do. gold leaf and
weights, brads locks, tap-borens and gimlets,
large and small screw augers, copper tea kettles,
pewter assorted, mason's trowels, patent scythes,
common do. of different sizes, files and gun-
screws, guns of different prices, frying pans,
spades and shovels, 8d. to 12 and 20d. Nails,
&c.

June 6.

Charles and Andrew

Jamieson,

Corner of Duke and Union Street, near Col-

Hoos's wharf.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Barley in barrels,

Do. in half barrels,
Pearl do. in kegs,
Rice in barrels,
Cheese of a good quality,
Bacon and Venison Hams,
Soap of the first quality by the box or small
quantity,
Mould and dip'd candles by the box or
smaller quantity,
Old spirits and French brandy by the pipe
or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and windward island rum by the
puncheon or smaller quantity,
Holland Gin by the pipe or smaller quan-
tity,

WINE:

Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Malaga, &
Port.
Muscovado and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee by the bag or smaller quantity,
James River Tobacco by the keg or small
quantity,
Smoking Tobacco in papers,
Segars of different kinds,
Ling, fish of a superior quality,
Irish Potatoes,
Hyson skin,
Green,
Souchong, &
Bohea
Fig blue and Starch of a superior quality.

N. B. A Boy wanted, who can come well
recommended.

June 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD,

6 Pipes Lisbon Wine,
2 Do. London particular Madeira,
2 Do. French Brandy,
4 Bags Jamaica Cotton,
1 Ton green Coffee in bags,
30 Boxes mould and dip'd Candles,
20 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
4 Barrels Womens' Stuff Shoes,
1000 Hearth Tiles,
50 Pieces India Bandanna handkerchiefs,
A few Gold and Silver Watches,
A quantity of cattle's hair in casks,
30 Hhds. Philadelphia Lime, &c. &c.

June 1.

Polkinhorn & Andrew,

Have just received by the Potomac Chief, from

LONDON, a handsome assortment of

Gentlemen's Saddles,

With the following articles, viz.

Guard, } BRIDLES. } Whips.
Pembroke }
Weymouth, }
Elliot, }
Pelham, }
Sharp, }
Mens' and Womens' Trees, with every arti-
cle of Saddlery, wholesale or retail.

April 13.

Drinker & Stansbury,

At the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have
just received by the Columbia, from Li-
verpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortment
of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits
of Turpentine, Tanners' and Lamp Oil, Win-
dow Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed
March 14.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. Blount made a motion, that the President be requested to lay before the house, a statement of the arms, ammunition, and military stores, belonging to the United States, specifying the respective places where they are deposited. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Mr. Dayton moved the amendment to the 5th of doctor Smith's propositions, which he gave notice of yesterday.

After a few words against it by Mr. Dana, and in favor of it by Mr. Venable, the amendment was carried 51 members rising in favor of it.

The proposition thus amended, was lost on a division; the ayes being 37, and the noes 45; and thus ends the projected mercantile armament!

Mr. Blount moved a resolution that provision be made by law for placing 80,000 of the military of the United States, in equal proportions from the respective states, in a state of requisition.

After some observations from different members, it was moved by Doctor Smith, that the proposition be put in the same words that were used in a similar one made in the year 1794.

This being agreed to, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Blount also brought forward a proposition for buying thousand stand of arms, with accoutrements, &c.—but at the instance of several members, he agreed to withdraw it for the present.

Dr. Smith made a proposition for enabling the President to provide an additional naval force.

After various modifications and amendments, by different members, the proposition stood in the following words:

"Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the president be authorized, during the recess of Congress, to provide a farther naval force, if circumstances shall hereafter arise to render the same necessary for the defence of the sea-coasts, and that dollars be provided for that purpose."

After a discussion of considerable length, in which the resolution was opposed on various grounds, and defended on others as various and dissimilar, a new amendment was proposed by Mr. Milledge, which was to strike out the words "a farther naval force," and substitute the word "gallies."

Colonel Parker, referring to the law of 1794, wished the words then adopted might now be made use of, and that after the word gallies, be added, or other vessels.

Mr. Gallatin moved that a further amendment should be made to the resolution by adding after the word vessels, to be stationed within the United States.

The question was taken on Mr. Gallatin's amendment; ayes 38, noes 49.

The question was then put on the amendment, for substituting gallies, or other vessels, as proposed by Mr. Parker, which was carried in the affirmative, 51 members rising in favor of it.

This resolution and that relative to 80,000 militia, were reported to the house, which then adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

The resolution reported by the committee of the whole, proposing to authorize the president to provide gallies or other vessels for the defence of our coast, was taken up.

Mr. Giles wished to have it clearly ascertained what was to be the employment of those vessels. *Sea Coasts*, he said was an indefinite phrase, and liable to be misunderstood. He was decidedly against their being employed as a convoy. In order to make the meaning clear, he should move to strike out the words "for defending our sea coast," and insert "to be employed within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Mr. Nicholas supposed it was not from an apprehension that the executive would not do his duty, that it was wished this business would be put into a definitive form.

No one, he believed, would put the same construction upon the amendment that the gentleman from South Carolina had done. It could not be supposed to be the intention of the supporters of this amendment, that these vessels should be prevented from crossing the line in pursuit of a pickaroon which had come within the jurisdiction of the United States. Indeed the gentleman himself had concluded, that such an idea would be absurd. To do away all objection, he proposed to insert the words "for the defence of the sea coast within the jurisdiction of the United States," instead of Mr. Giles's amendment.

After several proposals for amending the resolution had been made, withdrawn, and succeeded by others, and a few observations from Mr. Gallatin, in which he said there were three objects for which the vessels might be used, viz. to defend our territory and sovereignty, (which he withheld) to convey our trade to foreign ports, or to repel the attacks of privateers out of our jurisdiction—the two last objects he declared it as his opinion would lead to war, and therefore he wished to avoid them.

Mr. Sewall proposed the following, "to defend the sea coast of the United States, and to repel any hostility to their vessels and commerce within their jurisdiction."

Mr. Allen thought the whole of the business trifling, and wished to postpone it until the bill came down from the senate; or if they did pass the resolution, they ought not to confine it within such narrow bounds. After alluding to the various amendments which had been proposed and opposed, which he called "catches at phraseology," he moved to postpone the subject till Monday.

Mr. S. Smith agreed with the gentleman from Connecticut that the present was a trifling business, and he would agree to extend his motion till next session. It was a lilliputian concern. It was the British navy, he said, which kept possession of our coast, and what effect, he asked, would these small vessels have upon them? Some of our deserters had lately gone on board one of the British ships of war at Norfolk, and when they were demanded back, they were refused; and suppose, said he, one of these vessels had been there to have enforced the demand, could any one suppose, it would have produced any thing more than insult upon insult? They could not. He wished to leave these trifling subjects for the senate, and to go on to substantial business; he meant the finances of the country.

Mr. Brookes was in favor of coming to a decision at present, since the business had been fully discussed.

Mr. Allen wished it postponed till Monday; by that time, he thought the house would have come to its senses.

The question for postponing the business till Monday was put and negatived; Mr. Sewall's amendment was then put, and carried without a division.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and carried.—Ayes 68—Nays 21.

Committees were appointed to report bills in pursuance to two resolutions which had been agreed to.

Mr. W. Smith called for the order of the day on the bill from the senate for raising an additional corps of artillery and engineers.

Mr. Blount asked whether it was not necessary, when they were going into their expenses, to go into an enquiry on the subject of ways and means. He moved, that a committee of ways and means be appointed.

Mr. W. Smith thought it better to proceed with the business in the way he proposed. Before they went into the subject of ways and means, he thought it was necessary they should know what money would be wanted, that they might provide accordingly; and they could not know this until they had gone through the several measures which lay before them.

Mr. Giles thought the bill for raising additional troops, might be very well put off till next session. He did not believe there was any necessity at present for an increase of the military establishment. He thought this was the proper time for taking up the subject of the revenue, since they must either borrow, or raise money by taxes, and he trusted a committee would now be appointed.

Mr. W. Smith withdrew his motion, to give way to the appointment of a committee of ways and means.

A committee of ways and means, consisting of seven members (after 15 and 13 had been proposed and negatived) was appointed. Adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

The committee of ways and means appointed on Saturday consists of Dr. Smith

Gallatin, Otis, Giles, Cochran, and two others.

The Senate have agreed to the amendment made by the House of Representatives to the bill for prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores.

The house in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dent in the chair.

Read the report of the committee, and letters of the secretary of war and other documents; it appears by an article of that the sums wanted to complete the works contemplated at the following places will require the sum of 200,000 dollars, thus estimated,

New-York,	90,000
Philadelphia,	40,000
Virginia,	10,000
N. Carolina,	10,000
S. Carolina,	40,000
Georgia,	10,000

The report is complicated and consists of various other details—concerning the former appropriations, and the estimates for the Eastern States; it appears that for the support of several fortifications without garrisons, 4000 dollars per annum are required, and for repairs 24,000: that of former appropriations for 1794 and 1795, there remains unexpended 8437, dollars; and to be provided for the permanent ordinary services for the year 1767, 28,497 dollars.

The first and second resolutions annexed to the report being read.

Dr. Smith wished as two members of the committee were absent, who could give some information on the details, that the committee rise and report progress.

On a division, ayes 38, noes 41.

Mr. Blount then moved to strike out from the proposition the words, *An interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.*

The motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Blount then moved an amendment, which went to prevent inconvenience to the public by the demand of the debts to be contracted before it should be in the power of the public to discharge it; it was to this effect, *that the amount shall not be demandable until a given day.*—He was induced to move this, because we had already experienced the inconvenience of fixing a matter of the same kind, and when we had been called upon, had not been able to fulfil our stipulation; it would therefore be but prudent now to provide against such a circumstance arising again, so that if called upon we should be provided, or to anticipate payment, if possessed of means at an earlier day.

Mr. J. Williams was apprehensive the amendment might tend to lessen the advantage of a loan of the United States; the lenders should at least have a certainty of interest for a fixed number of years.

Mr. Blount said it was not his intention to embarrass the means of supply, but to guard against injury when the contract should come to be fulfilled.

The amendment was carried, 46 rising in the affirmative.

Dr. Smith then wished to postpone further deliberation on that day, the committee had agreed to fill up the blank with 200,000 dollars, gentlemen had not yet time to consider how far that sum was or was not necessary, for the report had been printed and laid on their table only that day; it would be better to postpone it as the house was thinly attended, and possibly any resolution taken to day may be reversed to-morrow when the house shall be better attended.

The chairman then read the rules of proceeding, that all questions on the appropriation of money shall be discussed in a committee of the whole.

The question being put for filling up the blank with 200,000 dollars.

Mr. Macon was for leaving this subject to next session of Congress, which being by law obliged to meet early in November, could take up this business in its proper stage; for it appears that of the money already in hand of former appropriations, the amount is such, as is not likely to be expended before that time, we ought at the utmost then to appropriate only so much as might reasonably be expected to be expended in the interval from hence to next session.

Mr. Dayton wished the gentleman would withdraw his motion as he had an amendment to propose, which might alter the aspect of the resolution should it be adopted, it was to provide that no part of the sum to be voted should be applied to the erection of works, on places not already ceded to the United States.

Dr. Smith said we had already decided and brought in a bill to erect fortifications, and it would be the height of impolicy to fortify in so partial a manner; the safety of every part of the Union should be considered; possibly there had been engineers formerly employed who had wasted the public money, as the gentleman described

foreigners had been recommended to the Executive as possessed of ability, who were found upon trial to be very ignorant; they were difficult to be had it was well known, in the union, but this difficulty was not a reason for our remaining defenceless, any more than it would be for a man who had his house badly built to refuse every kind of shelter; if good engineers cannot now be found why the money will not be expended and there will be no harm done; it was wrong to suppose however that the Secretary of war had forgotten Rhode-Island, the Engineer's deficiency of talent was not chargeable on government. The present sum, he said, would be necessary at all events were it only to preserve the fortifications we have already got.

Mr. Dayton then moved his amendment—

Dr. Smith opposed it, because it went to leave those places unprotected which stood most in need of it; if it could tend to coerce those who had resisted into a cession of the situations necessary to be fortified, the amendment might be supported, but as some of the legislatures of those states would not sit till winter, we should lose all the time between, when danger was to be apprehended.

Mr. J. Williams said, he supposed this amendment principally pointed at New-York, as she had not ceded the islands opposite her principal city; he thought it would be wrong to leave a city unprotected which had hitherto afforded four sixths of the revenue of the whole Union from her commerce; if in profound peace we ought to fortify our ports.

Gen. Smith said there was something in his mind which boded no good to the Union from the conduct of the State of New-York in retaining these posts, and those expressions of maintaining its independence, he should like to know of whom was it to be independent, was it of the United States; he maintained that no State should be permitted to possess a single fortification in the United States independent of the Union.

Mr. Rutledge said the detail of service was left to the Secretary of War.

Gen. Smith said he was somewhat surprised that the Secretary of War was mentioned, for he knew that gentleman knew better than to leave the small defence at Baltimore without a magazine for the powder necessary to its defence.

Dr. Smith said aside there was a sum for Baltimore, the General replied about as much as would build a fence to keep out the cattle from the cabbages.

Mr. Brooks said the gentleman asked what he meant by independence, he should in reply ask what that gentleman meant by independence—he acknowledged that the United States should be considered as one people, but if the gentleman meant a republic one and indivisible it was another thing; This is not a proper time to debate the cession of the posts in New-York.

A desultory debate was continued till near the usual hour of adjournment, and on adopting Mr. Dayton's amendment, there appeared in the committee 63 in its favor.

Mr. W. Smith (Ch.) opposed giving the committee leave to sit again, but notwithstanding they had leave, 64 being in favor of granting it.

During the course of debate, a message was received from the President which was read and ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents. The following is the message:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

I have received information from the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States, pursuant to the third article of our treaty with Spain, that the running and marking of the boundary line between the colonies of East and West Florida, and the territory of the United States, have been delayed by the officers of his Catholic Majesty, and that they have declared their intention to maintain his jurisdiction, and to suspend the withdrawing his troops from military posts they occupy within the territory of the United States, until the two governments shall, by negotiation, have settled the meaning of the second article, respecting the withdrawing of the troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party, in the territory of the other; that is, whether when the Spanish garrisons withdraw, they are to leave the works standing, or to demolish them; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants shall be secured, and likewise until the Spanish officers are sure the Indians will be pacific. The two first questions, if to be determined by negotiation, might be made subjects of discussion for years; and as no limitation of time can be prescribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the

Spanish officers, that the Indians will be pacific, it will be impossible to suffer it to remain an obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty on the part of Spain.

To remove the first difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the discretion of the officers of his catholic majesty, when they withdraw his troops from the forts within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works standing, or to demolish them; and to remove the second, I shall cause an assurance to be published, and to be particularly communicated to the minister of his catholic majesty, and to the governor of Louisiana, that the settlers or occupants of the lands in question, shall not be disturbed in their possessions by the troops of the United States; but on the contrary, that they shall be protected in all their lawful claims, and to prevent or remove every doubt on this point; it merits the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be expedient immediately to pass a law, giving positive assurances to those inhabitants, who, by fair and regular grants, or by occupancy, have obtained legal titles or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, on the 25th of April, 1796.

This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are represented to amount to nearly four thousand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the establishment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your consideration, the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Natchez, similar to that established for the territory north west of the river Ohio, but with certain modifications relative to titles or claims of land, whether of individuals or companies, or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state.

JOHN ADAMS.

UNITED STATES,
June 14, 1797.

At a Court continued and held in Prince William County, the 8th day of June, 1797.

Thomas Harrison, late Sheriff of said county, Plaintiff,
Against
Jonas Ingham, and Alexander Lithgow, and Simon Sutrell, and Thomas Chapman, Executors, &c. of William Carr, deceased and Thomas Clarke, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant Jonas Ingham, not having entered his appearance according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country.—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of August Court next, to answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that the defendants Simon Sutrell and Thomas Chapman, executors, &c. of William Carr, dec'd. Alexander Lithgow and Thomas Clarke, and others, residing in this state, indebted to, or having any of the said Jonas Ingham's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy,
Tell.

JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

June 20. 2m
At a Court continued and held in Prince William County, the 8th day of June, 1797.

William Quarler, Plaintiff,
Against
Jonas Ingham, and Simon Sutrell, and Thomas Chapman, executors, &c. of William Carr, deceased, and Thomas Clarke, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendant Jonas Ingham, not having entered his appearance according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country.—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of August Court next, to answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that the defendants Simon Sutrell and Thomas Chapman, executors, &c. of William Carr, dec'd. and Alexander Lithgow and others residing in this state, indebted to, or having any of the said Jonas's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debts or effects, until the further order and decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy,
Tell.

JOHN WILLIAMS, C. C.

June 20. 2m
BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

Alexandria, June 20.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 15th day of May, 1797.

An act prohibiting, for a limited time, the Exportation of Arms and Ammunition, and for encouraging the Importation thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, bombs, grenades, gun-powder, sulphur, or saltpetre, but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles is hereby prohibited, until to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may continue a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbour within the territory of the United States, put on board with an intent to be exported from the United States, shall be forfeited, and in case the value thereof shall amount to one hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture shall also be forfeited. Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States, in any vessel having a license as a coasting vessel, the master, agent or owner of which shall have given bond with one or more sufficient sureties to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double the value of such vessel and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board of her, that the said articles shall be re-landed and delivered in some port of the United States. Or to prevent the exportation of any of the above articles on public account under the direction of the President of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the aforesaid articles shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported from the United States, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited, and the captain or master of such vessel knowingly offending in the premises, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, which shall be distributed in like manner as is herein-after provided as to other forfeitures incurred under this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Custom-House Officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the revenue, to attend to the execution of this law, and all forfeitures, and penalties incurred under it and not otherwise directed to be prosecuted and recovered, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged, and distributed in like manner as is provided in the Act, entitled, "An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels."

And be it further enacted, That all brass cannon, muskets, and firelocks with bayonets suited to the same, also pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, and gun-powder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, within the term of one year, and all sulphur and salt-petre which shall be so imported within the term of two years from and after the passing of this Act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 14th, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

The following Bills were read in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst. viz.—

"To prevent prize vessels belonging to the United States from taking out new registers, unless by the former owners."
"Authorizing the President in the recess of Congress, to provide galleys or other vessels for the protection of the sea coasts &c."

"For completing the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation."

FROM THE MINERVA.

OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the Original.)

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Captain, off Cadiz, April 11, '97.

Sir, IN consequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, against his Britannic Majesty, and the British nation, it is thought right that Spain should have no longer any trade.

I have therefore the honour to acquaint you, that no neutral vessel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz, unless by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the British fleet—and that, from this moment, Cadiz is to be considered as a blockaded port.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

To the Danish Consul, Cadiz.
JOSEPH YZARDY, ESQUIRE,
Pro Consul General of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

IT is hereby made known, in the name of the government of the United States, that it is more and is necessary for the better security of commerce, that all vessels now in the bay, cleared by this consulate, should suspend their sailing until further orders; and whatever captain transgresses this notice, is to be accountable for all and every consequence which may result from his disobedience, either against any particular citizen or the nation at large.
Cadiz, 14th April, 1797.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

ARRET OF 21 GERMINAL, APRIL 20.

The executive directory directs, that the passports granted by the ministers and diplomatic envoys of the United States of America, or passports certified by them, shall not be admitted nor acknowledged by any authority.

The minister of police is charged with the execution of this arret, which shall be printed.

(Signed)

RUBELL, President.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

FROM A RICHMOND PAPER OF JUNE 16.

FEAST OF REASON.

Yesterday an elegant entertainment was given to Gen. MARSHALL at the Eagle Tavern, by a number of the most respectable citizens, of this city and its vicinity. The principle which actuated this public display of civic festival, who not only to express our approbation of the choice of the President in our worthy fellow-citizen; but to evince our most ardent desire of a happy reconciliation of the difference which at present unhappily exists between our sister republic and the United States—Among the company we observed his Excellency the Governor, the Attorney-General, several members of the Executive Council, of the assembly, &c. and other citizens of distinction. The festival was closed with the utmost hilarity, a number of patriotic toasts were given; and when "success to the embassy of Gen. MARSHALL" was drunk, the tears of affection flowed from the patriotic eye of every true friend to the real interest and happiness of his country. In fact, the whole entertainment fully displayed the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

We understand that Gen. MARSHALL, will leave this town on Monday next, on his way to Philadelphia, there to join his colleague, Judge DANA, and to proceed to France, on the business for which they are appointed.

It was reported by an arrival at New-York from St. Croix, that Victor Hughes had fitted out nearly 100 small armed vessels, in order, it was supposed, to go against Trinidad, which he had sanguine hopes of taking.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Sewell, Silver,	Salem
Mary, Davenport,	Baltimore
Polly, Lombard,	Boston
Dolphin, Kentee,	Philadelphia

CLEARED:

Schooner Betty, Luce,	Boston
Peggy, Atkins,	Salem
Sloop Betty, Smith,	Providence

NEW-YORK, JUNE 13.

On the 27th of April, there were 42 sail of American vessels in different parts of Spain—several of them detained by Spanish and French privateers—Of this number, 33 lay in the harbour of Cadiz in various situations.

The ship Alfred of Boston, Capt. Agnith, bound from Lisbon to Saffee, with 22000 dollars on board, was captured by a French privateer, who took out the money and put it in the privateer, and put men on board to bring her into Ceuta, but on the 15th of April was captured by Admiral Jervis, who liberated her, and desired the captain to go to Cadiz to seek redress for the money, and on the night of the 6th, the captain ran the ship on shore six miles to the southward of Cadiz. The captain and crew, on their arrival at Cadiz, were put in irons in the castle called Santa Pietre.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 2.

An English frigate, either the Phoenix or Phoenix, has captured the Spanish frigate Glory, and 15 out of 17 of her convoy, bound from Vera Cruz to the Havannah. She captured the frigate in 15 minutes, after a few broadsides, and afterwards her convoy, eight of which she manned, and destroyed seven.

To Let,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.
A Dwelling-house & Store
in Prince Street, one of the best situations for business in town. Apply to
JOHN GILL,
June 20. if

The Mathematical School of Alexandria.

IS now open for the reception of Youth in Fairfax Street near the Collector's office. The improvement of the Scholars in Arithmetic, Geography, Surveying, Navigation, and other branches is without a parallel. If any person should doubt it, let him come forward, examine them, and satisfy himself. Young persons of tolerable abilities are completed in Surveying or Navigation in a month or two. Young Ladies are instructed in Geography and the use of the Globes on a new plan. Lots and enclosures in or near town surveyed without any expence. Practical Surveyors who may not be acquainted with the Pennsylvania method, shall be instructed in the principles of that excellent science in a short time, and on moderate terms. N. B. A Morning School is open at the same place, principally intended to accommodate young gentlemen who may not have much time.
June 20.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Fairfax county, Virginia, a negro man, named DANIEL COLL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, rather blacker than common—no particular mark, only a remarkable large foot. Had on when he went away a dull coloured cloth coat, a well coloured waistcoat. Said fellow is about 30 years old. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward. I am inclined to think he has got a false pass. All owners of vessels are forewarned of their peril from taking him on board. The said fellow is a good cooper, and can work some of the carpenter's business.

BENJAMIN TALBUTT.

June 20.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Alexandria on Monday the 18th instant, a BAY HORSE about 14 or 15 hands high, shod all round, and a small lump on his wither, with a few bridle spots under his breast, and down his fore legs. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

HENRY NICEOLSON.

June 15.

Whoever it may concern will please to take Notice,

THAT in future the following rates must be paid to us respectively, by the Masters or Owners of all Vessels or Goods, for making fast their Vessels to our Wharves, and for putting thereon, or taking therefrom, the following Articles hereafter enumerated:—

DOCKAGE.

Square rigged vessels, } 100 Cents $\frac{1}{2}$ day or
less time.
Sloops and Schooners, } 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ do. do.
Sea Vessels, }

BAY AND RIVER CRAFT.

Vessels under 30 tons, } 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents $\frac{1}{2}$ day or
less time.
Do. from 30 to 50 do. 50 do. do.
Do. above 50 do. 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ do. do.

WHARFAGE.

FOR LANDING OR SHIPPING

	Cents.
Hogheads, pipes, or casks of 60 gallons and upwards,	9
Tierces and lesser do. above barrels,	5
Barrels flour, bread, and meal,	2
Barrels containing any other articles	2
Half barrels, kegs, and jars	1
Boxes lemons, candles, soap, chocolate, and glass	1
Bales, cases, trunks, crates, and bags cotton	8
Bags coffee, cocoa, pimento, sugar, & pepper	2
Bundles spades, shovels, scythes, frying-pans, anvils, and faggots steel,	2
Hides and bolts duck, each	1
Staves and cannoles, do.	8
Mill-stones	50
Corn, wheat, and grain of all kinds; meal, bran, loose lime, salt, and coals, } per hundred bushel	40
Hemp, and cordage, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	25
Wood and bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ cord	17
Plank, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scantling, $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	6
Shingles, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	15
Staves and hoop-poles, do. do.	25
Laths, do. do.	6
House frames, one story	40
Do. two story	60
Bar iron and lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton	17
Castings, do. do.	75
Hay, do. do.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ Burdle	8
Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 bunches	4
Empty bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ groce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wooden ware, $\frac{1}{2}$ rell	14
Shook hogheads, each	2
Cedar, locust, and other polls, $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	50
Bricks, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	25
Stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ perch	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Articles not enumerated in the above to pay in proportion.

Empty, casks, &c. half wharfage.
All vessels heaving down to pay double dockage.
All vessels lying outside to pay half dockage.

Goods taken in lighters, or otherwise by water, from on board any vessel lying at a wharf, and goods taken from lighters or otherwise by water, on board any vessel lying at a wharf, to pay one half as much as for landing. The said half wharfage to be paid by the vessel lying at the wharf.

Vessels under 15 tons to pay dockage or not, at the option of the proprietor of the wharf, who shall be at liberty to prevent their making fast to his wharf.

No person or persons will be permitted to land or put ballast, stone, bricks, oyster shells, or pig iron, on our wharves, unless by consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the wharf.

None of the articles herein enumerated are to lie on any of our wharves more than 48 hours, without paying for every day afterwards as much as was paid in the first instance for the first 48 hours.

No vessels will be permitted to make fast to a wharf that the does not lie at, unless liberty from the owner of the wharf is given, or the owner or master of such vessel shall pay wharfage to the proprietors of both wharves.

Any vessel coming to a wharf, shall immediately rig in both jib and main boom, peak up her lower yards, and get her anchor upon the bow.

The above regulations to commence on the first day of July next.

R. T. HOOE.

RICHARD CONWAY.

WILLIAM WILSON.

DENNIS RAMSAY.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

JOHN POTTS.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

JONAH THOMPSON.

ROBERT HAMILTON, for

JOHN GILL and self.

GEORGE CORNELL.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

JOHN HARPER.

Alexandria, June 6th. 1797.

For Sale,

A likely healthy Negro Girl,
about 18 years old, brought up to house work,
and can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Enquire of
MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 17.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant to, and agreeably to the said Treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said Article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of the various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; and a large loss or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
SECRETARY.

Philadelphia,
Commissioners Office, No. 3,
South Sixth Street,
May 29th, 1797.

TO be Sold, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND situated on Wilkes-street, between Fairfax and Water streets, in a remarkably pleasant and healthy situation for a private family.—Also, a LOT of GROUND on Water-street, near the intersection of the above streets. This Lot is 52 feet 5 inches front on Water-street, on which is a remarkably strong Frame Building, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, in which, at present, is fixed a horse-mill, originally built for and occupied as a snuff-mill, but might easily be converted into an oil-mill, or to any other use that is commonly made of mill-works; they are, at present, in perfect order for what they were originally intended; also, every apparatus for manufacturing tobacco. The mill-works might easily, and at a small expense, be taken out of the house and removed to any other place; they would answer very well for grinding any sort of grain, as they have for some time past, been used for that purpose.—They would be disposed of separately from the house, if most agreeable to the purchaser.—The above property is clear of all incumbrances whatever, and will be sold at four, eight, and twelve months credit, on giving approved security; and an indisputable title will be made on receipt of the last payment.—For further particulars, enquire of

JACOB COX,
May 20.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
HUGH SMITH,
A FEW SETS OF
Nankeen Dining China,
Ornamental China,
Tea China, various patterns in full sets, and by single sets of cups and saucers, &c.
Hyson skin,
Young Hyson, & TEAS.
Imperial

He has also on hand,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
in crates and boxes, well assorted.
Coarse Hats in small boxes from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling.
Pipes by the box, &c. &c.
Country Store keepers may be supplied with Queen's Ware, Glass, and China, repacked with the greatest care, and on reasonable terms.
May 13.

Barrel'd Pork,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH CAREY.

April 4.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
PETER COTTOM'S
BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

KING STREET,
Next door to Messrs. Hepburn and Dandies,
A VIEW OF THE CAUSES AND
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT WAR WITH FRANCE.

By the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

At a period like the present, when the citizens of this country are agitated by doubts and fears respecting their relative situation with the belligerent powers of Europe, the present pamphlet it is hoped, will not prove unacceptable to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity. —As a proof of its merits, it may be remarked, that it is printed from the twenty-fourth London edition, and when we consider that ERSKINE has often been conspicuous in the cause of Liberty, his name alone should stamp a value on the production, and make it an acceptable addition to a Republican Library.

Hot Pressed Bible.

THE citizens of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that one of the proprietors of this splendid work, will wait upon them with the plan, and specimens of the execution of this performance; to solicit their patronage, and receive the signatures of subscribers.

In the mean time, it is pertinent to remark, that the paper upon which it is printed, is of the finest quality and firmest texture ever manufactured in this country; that it is the first work ever hot pressed in the United States, that in point of execution, it surpasses any publication printed on this side of the Atlantic, and challenges competition with the most elegant that has been produced on the other.

June 15.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers three negroes, viz. CHARLES, SCPIO, and SAM.—Charles is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 10 inches high, 34 years of age, high nose, bushy straight hair, simple, or rather silly look, flammers when he speaks, has on the small of his back large dark marks resembling chocolate, and a large scar on one of his ankles. This fellow ran away in August, 1794. Whoever brings him to me at Colchester, shall have one hundred dollars reward.

PETER WAGENER.

SCPIO is a dark negro, 5 feet 7 inches high, 25 years of age has a forward impudent look. a scar over one of his eyes, remarkably small ears, is fond of strong drink and drels, a ship caulker and rough carpenter by trade. This fellow absconded in June 1794—his mother lives with Mr. Street, tavernkeeper, in Norfolk.

SAM is a dark mulatto, 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, large full eyes, thick lips, speaks quick, frowns, and contracts his brows when he speaks, is a good diller. His father lives with Dr. Jenifer, Port-Tobacco. This fellow ran away with a fellow of the Rev. Joseph Simpson's on the 28th April last who was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland. One hundred and fifty dollars reward will be paid for Scpio, and fifty dollars for Sam if brought to me at Mount Air.

JOHN MCLENACHAN.

Fairfax county, Virginia,
June 15.

Lands in Frederick for Sale.

I WOULD dispose of a tract of about 1100 acres, lately the property of Mr. James Wormeley, lying upon a constant stream, called the Sugar-Tree-Glade, and having upon it a fine Farm newly cleared of near 400 acres. There are upon this farm, suitable accommodations for a superintendent and all the hands necessary for its cultivation, a commodious Frame Stable for 10 or 12 horses newly built, and a new Barn 40 feet square. Other necessary buildings might easily and quickly be constructed, as there is abundance of fine timber for the purpose on the premises, and a very fine Saw-Mill within less than two miles.—The purchaser may have possession on the first of November next, with liberty of sowing in small grain the present season, a very extensive corn field; and he may have the refusal of a considerable quantity of corn, which will be for sale on the said farm at the end of the season.

I would sell, also, another Tract of about 684 acres of Land, lying nearly opposite to the former, on the eastern side of Shannandoah; of which 300 acres, only, are subject to a short lease. The rest is chiefly in wood, abounding with the most valuable timber, and is of a very superior quality of soil.

Either of the above tracts may be had for twenty dollars per acre—one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of concluding the agreement, and the balance in annual instalments, as may be particularly agreed upon application to
FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill (Berkeley)
May 20, 1797.

N. B. Applications by letter must be directed (post-paid) to Alexandria.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has again commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business Extensively.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the First Eminence, and erected suitable workshops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10.

15.

JAMES GUNNING,

COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

MOST sincerely returns his thanks to the Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received since his commencement of business in this town, and informs them that he has on hand a stock of good seasoned timber, and as good workmen in its various branches as any on the continent, and hopes, from his experience in the business at Dublin, at No. 101, Longacre, London, and at Baltimore, to be enabled to give general satisfaction.

The highest price given for good Second hand Carriages.

N. B. Carriages of all descriptions for sale and will be delivered in a few moments after the order is given.

March 18.

At a Court of Hustings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Johann Watson, Complainant.

against

John R. Wheaton, and Bernard Ghequier, Def.

In Chancery,

THE defendant John R. Wheaton not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Courthouse, in the said town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendant Bernard Ghequier do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing to, or effects in his hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this Court.

A Copy, Telle,

P. WAGENER, C. C.

April 20.

At a Court of Hustings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Johann Watson, Complainant,

against

John R. Wheaton Joseph Cary, Wm. Hodgson, George Clemenston, and James MClenachan, Def.

In Chancery

THE defendant John R. Wheaton, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Courthouse in the said town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Joseph Cary, Wm. Hodgson, James MClenachan, and George Clemenston, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the debts owing to, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this Court.

A Copy, Telle,

P. WAGENER, C. C.

April 20.

At a Court of Hustings continued and held for the town of Alexandria, the 5th day of April, 1797.

Johann Watson, Complainant,

against

John R. Wheaton Joseph Cary, Wm. Hodgson, George Clemenston, and James MClenachan, Def.

In Chancery

THE defendant John R. Wheaton, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Courthouse in the said town of Alexandria. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Joseph Cary, Wm. Hodgson, James MClenachan, and George Clemenston, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the debts owing to, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order and decree of this Court.

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